

CARBOHYDRATE CONJUGATION

Print Fig.
424/194-1
B

08 456694



(POLYSACCHARIDE)

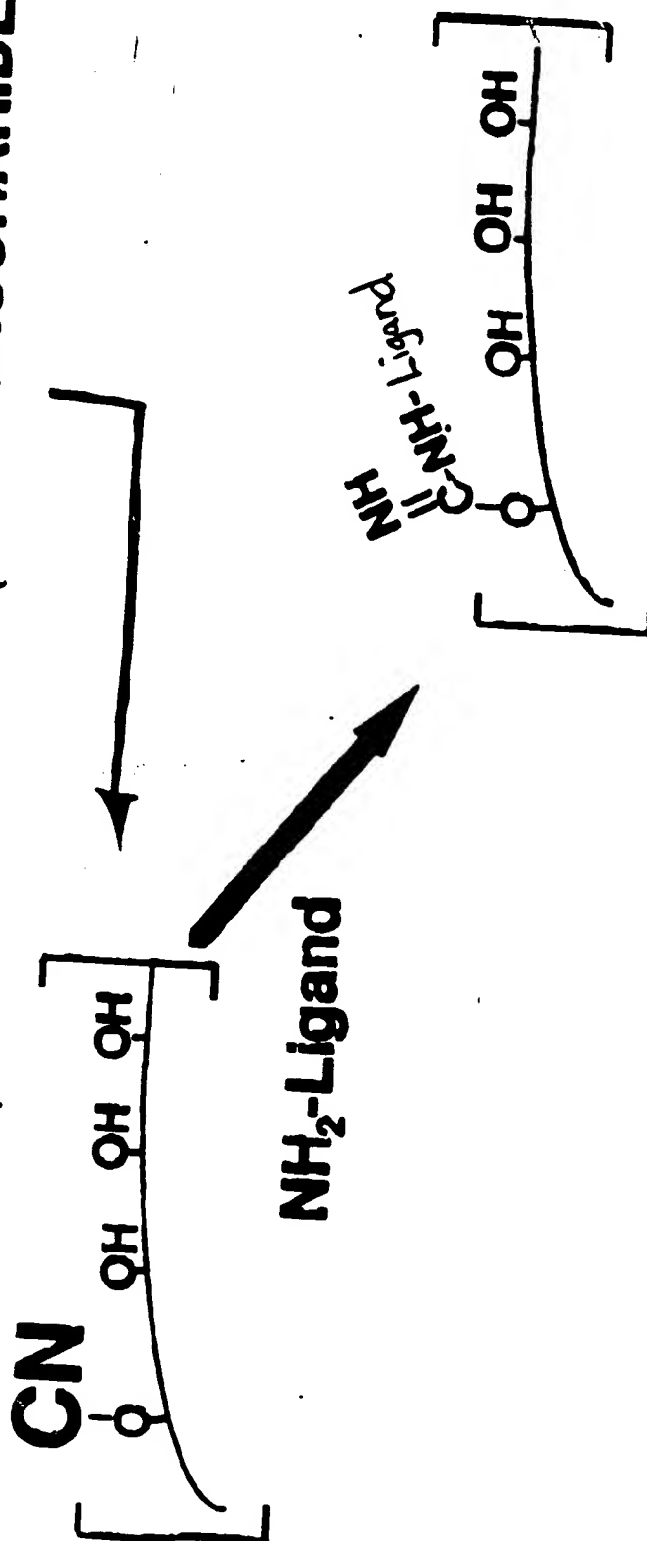
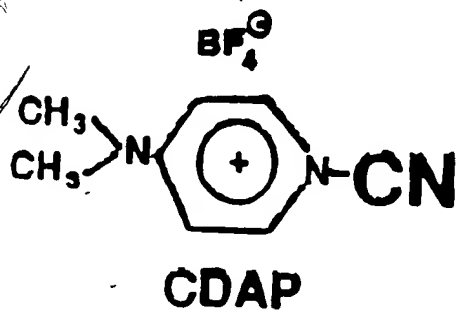
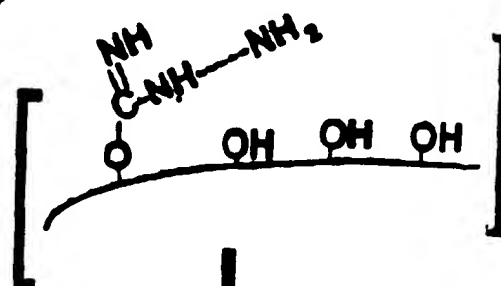
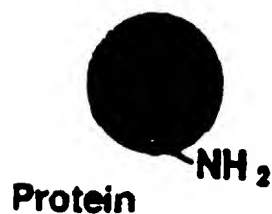
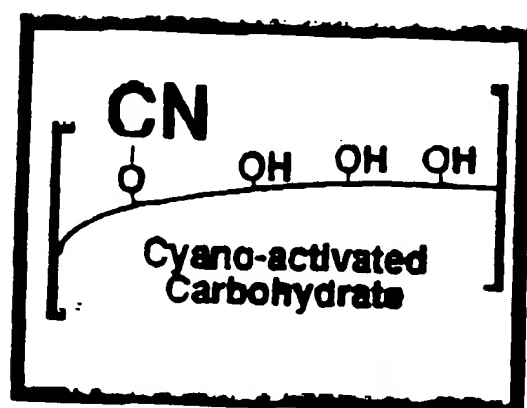


Figure 1

424/159-1
Pb

+ Carbohydrate



Further conjugation of antigen via spacer

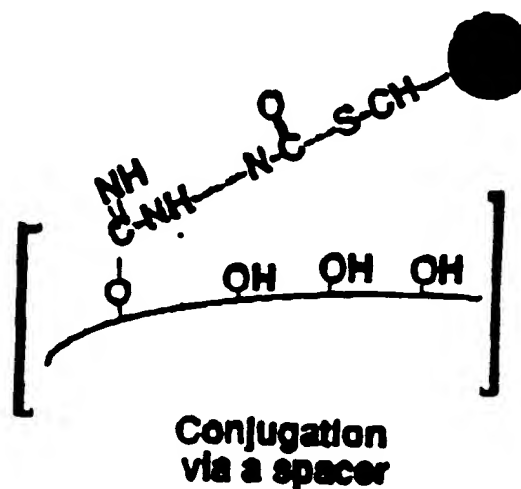
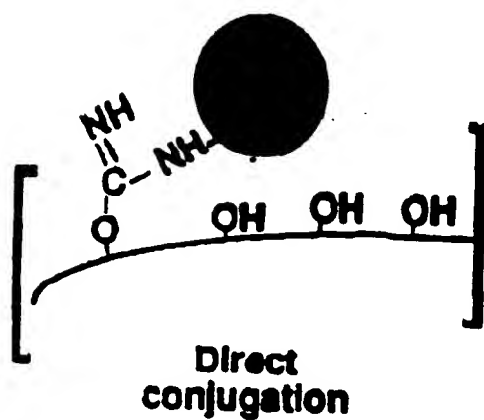
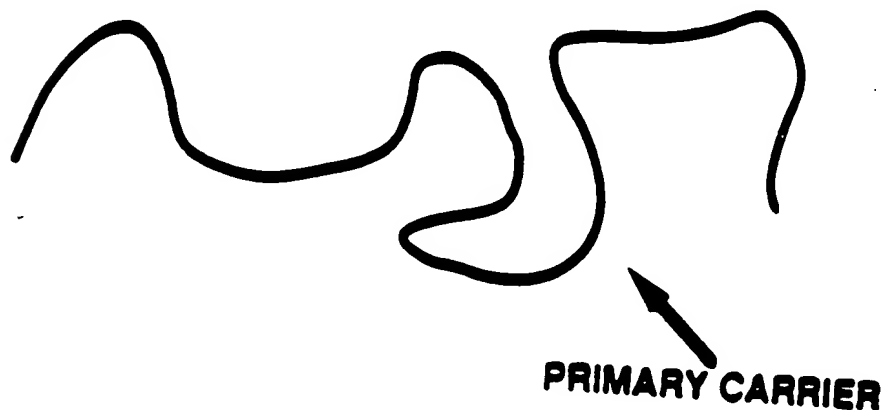


Figure 2

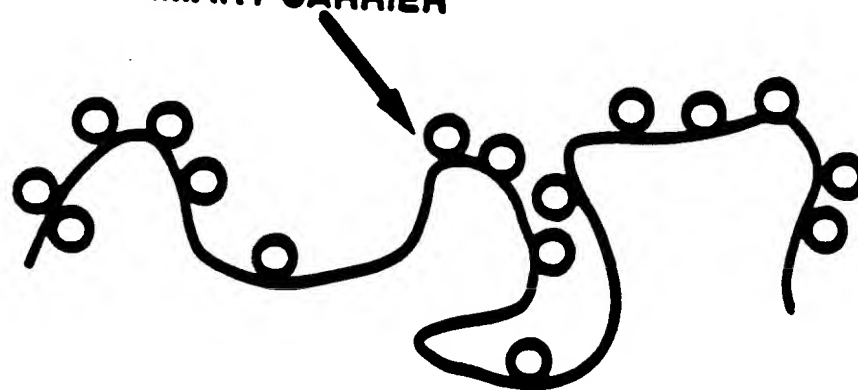
MODEL OF DUAL CARRIER VACCINE

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424/194-1
AL



SECONDARY CARRIER CONJUGATED TO PRIMARY CARRIER



HAPTENATED SECONDARY CARRIER CONJUGATED TO PRIMARY CARRIER

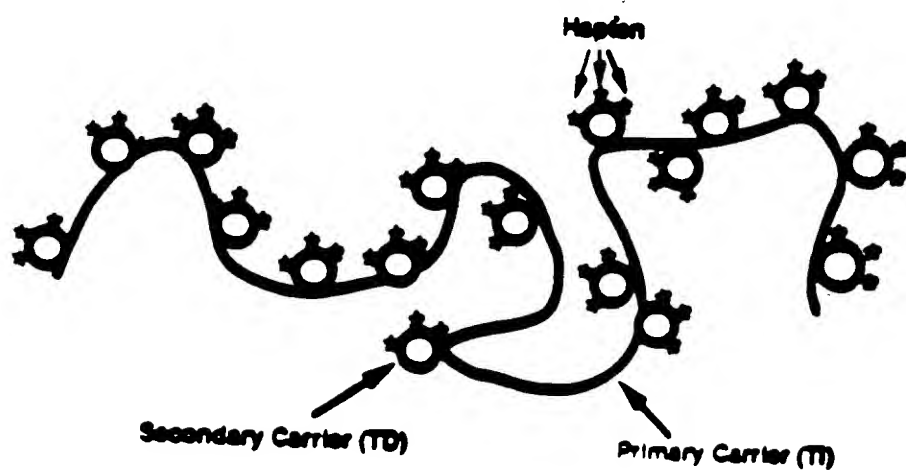
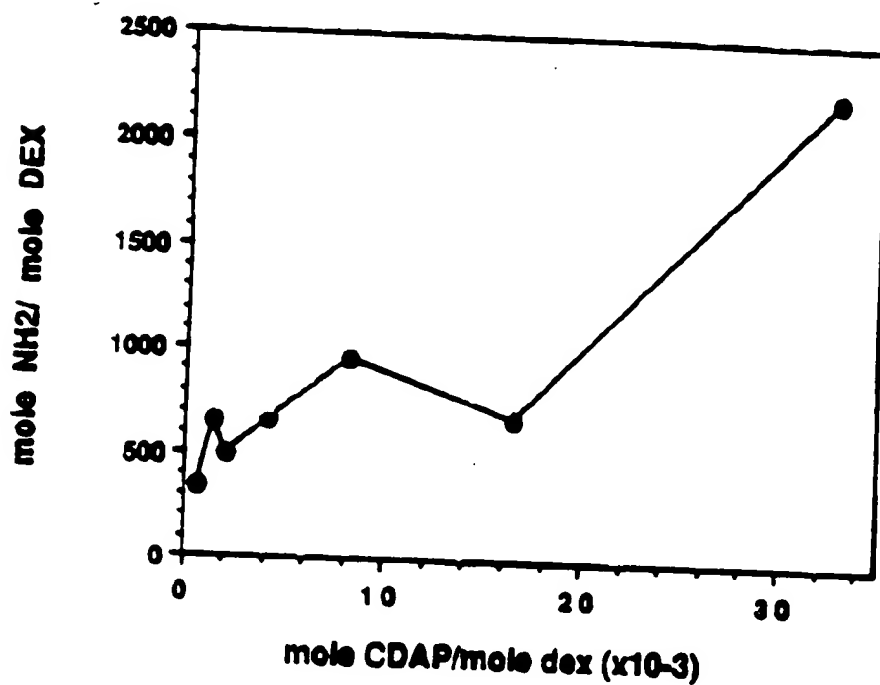
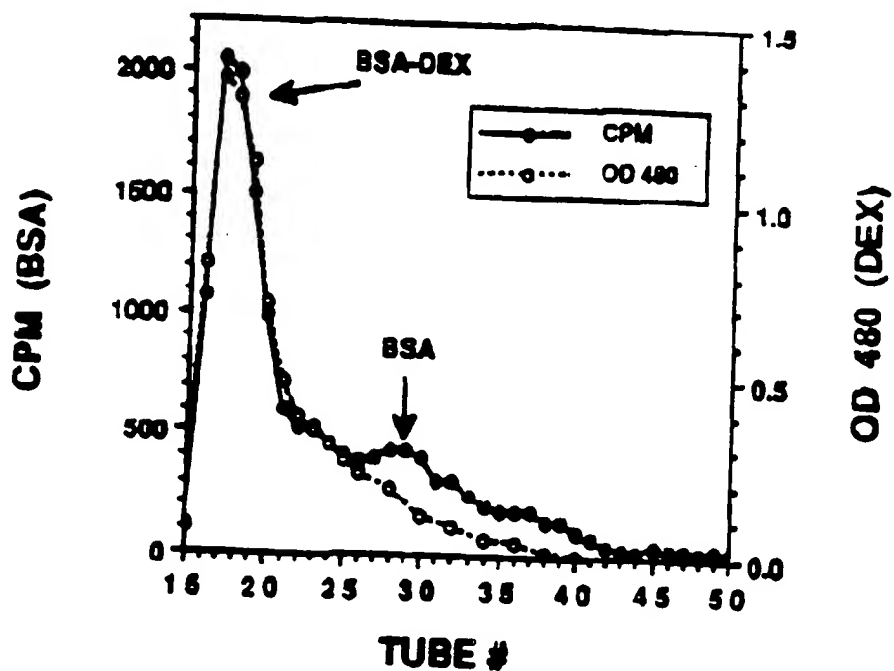


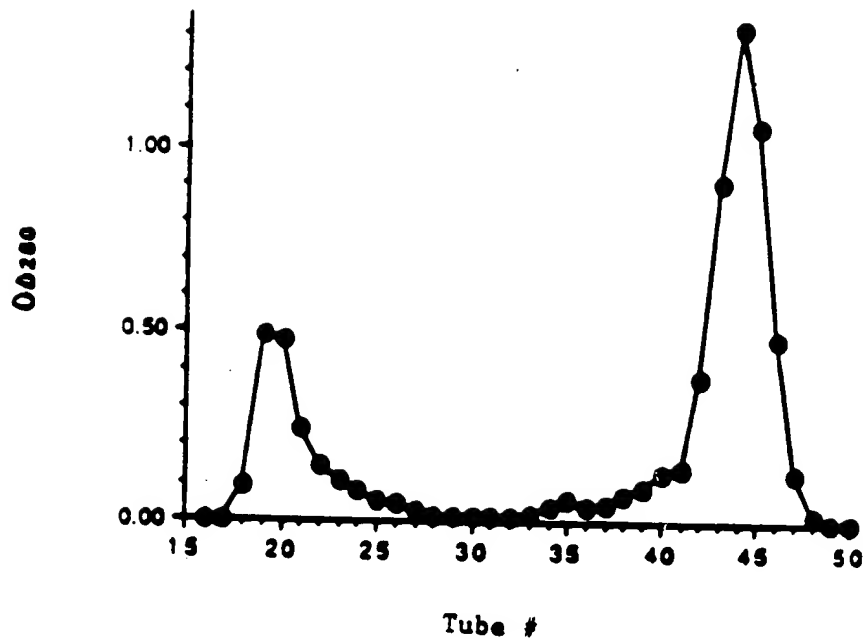
Figure 3

424/194-1
PA

424/194.1
PC



4241194-1
PK



424/194.1
PP

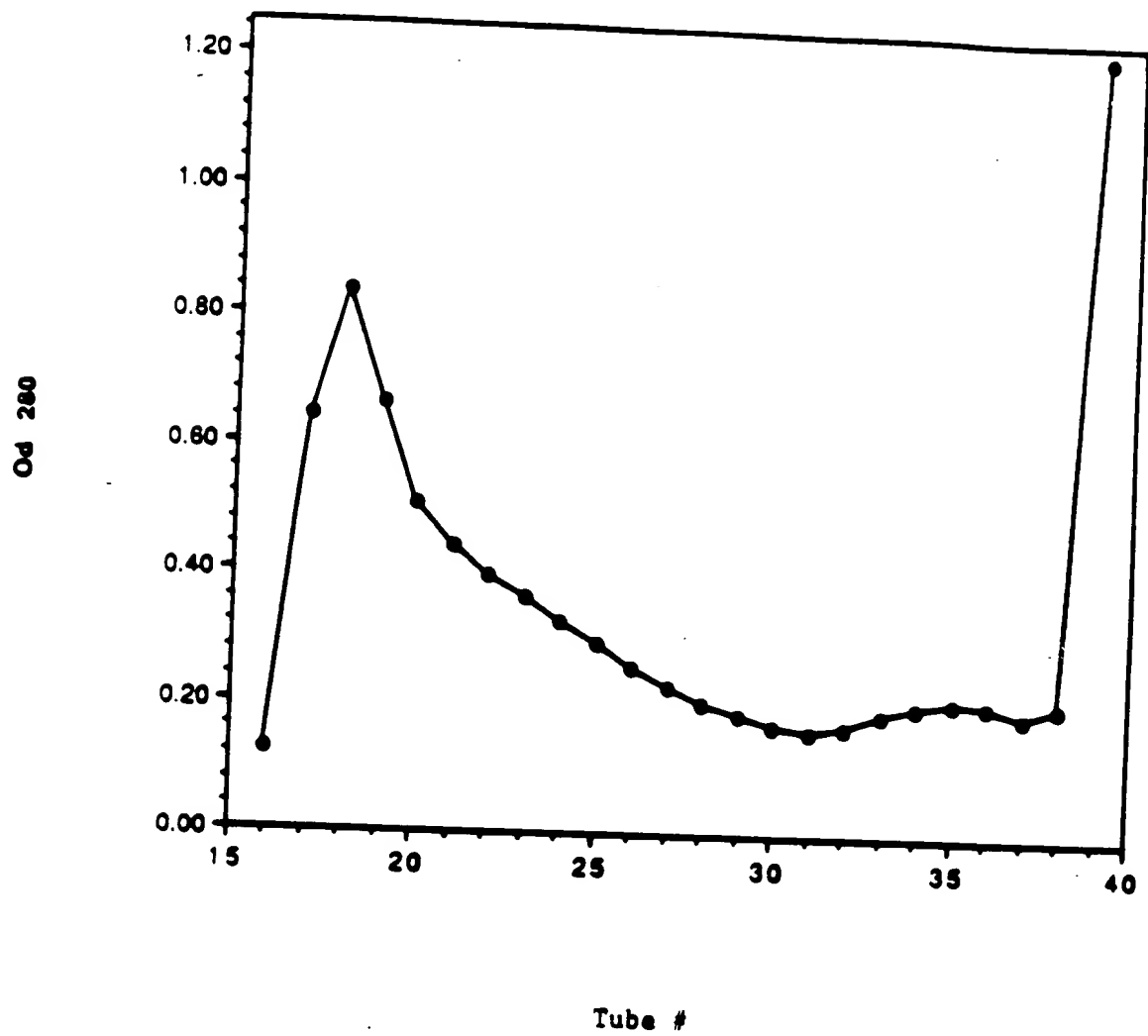
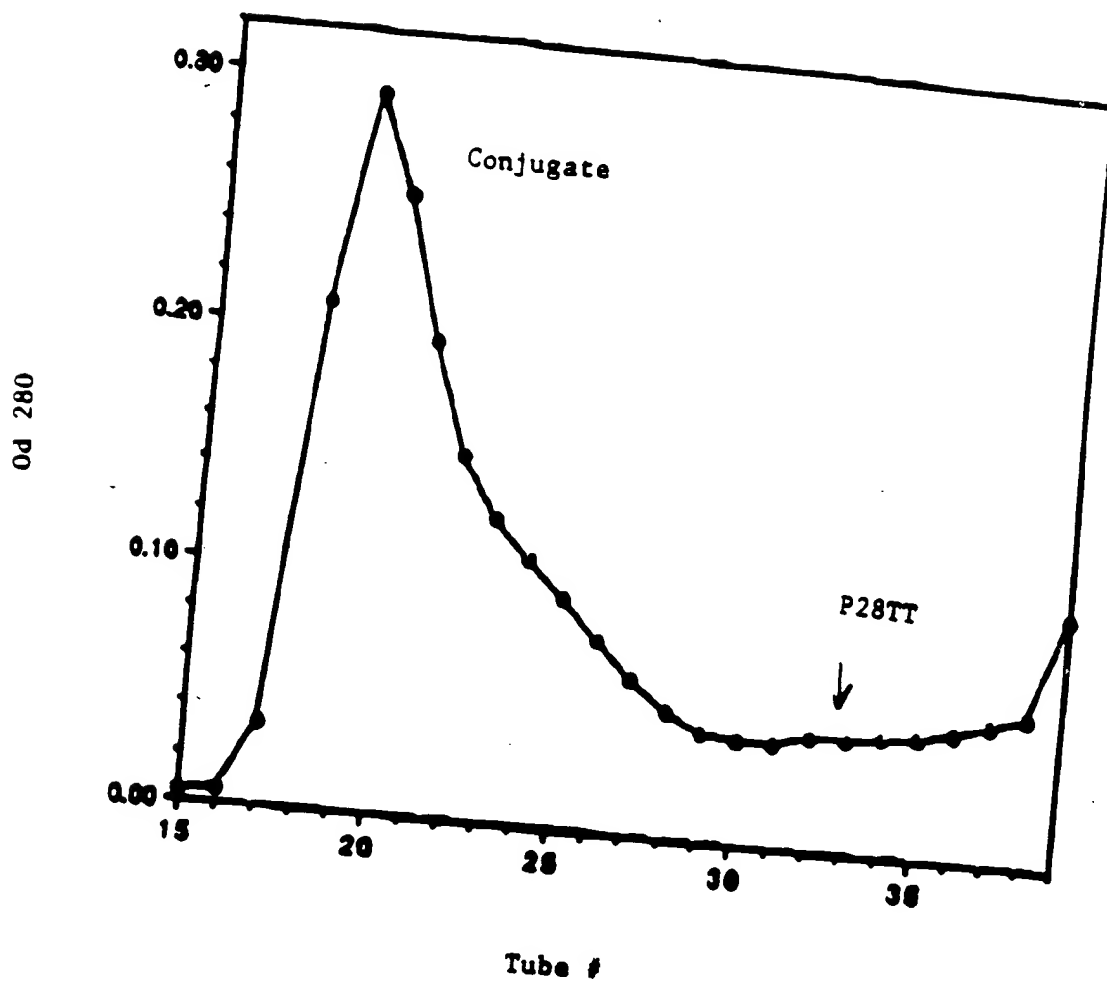
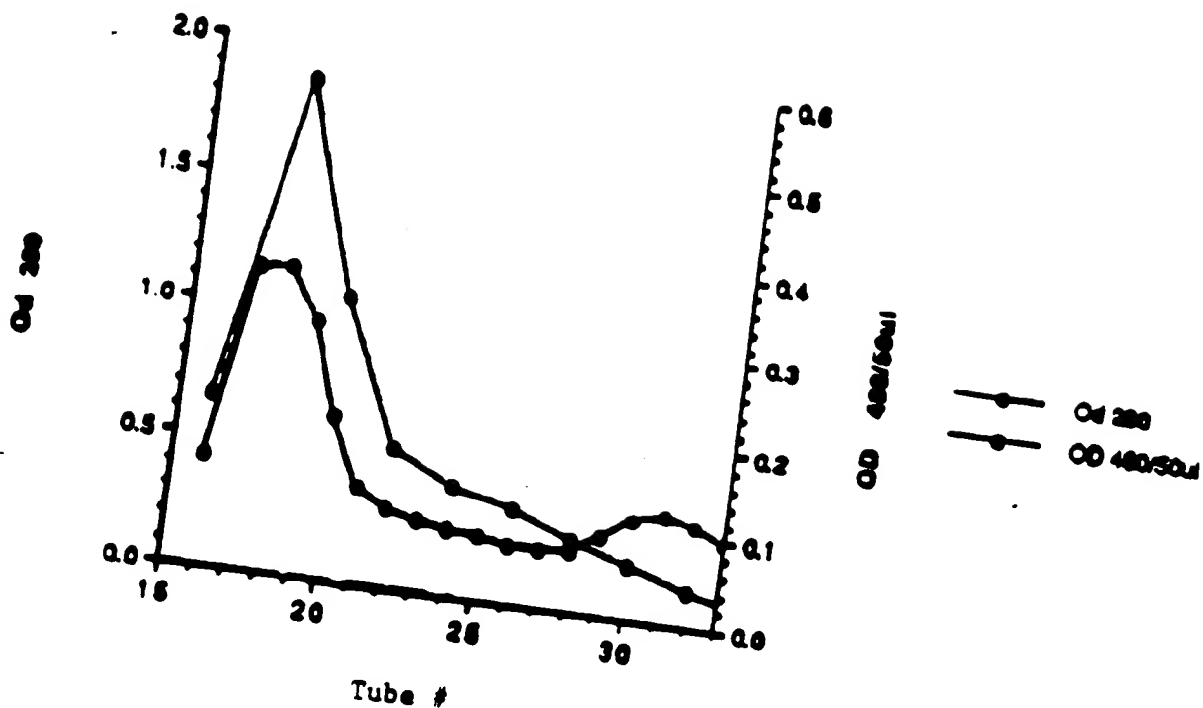


Figure 7

42+1194.1
Pr

424/194-1
A



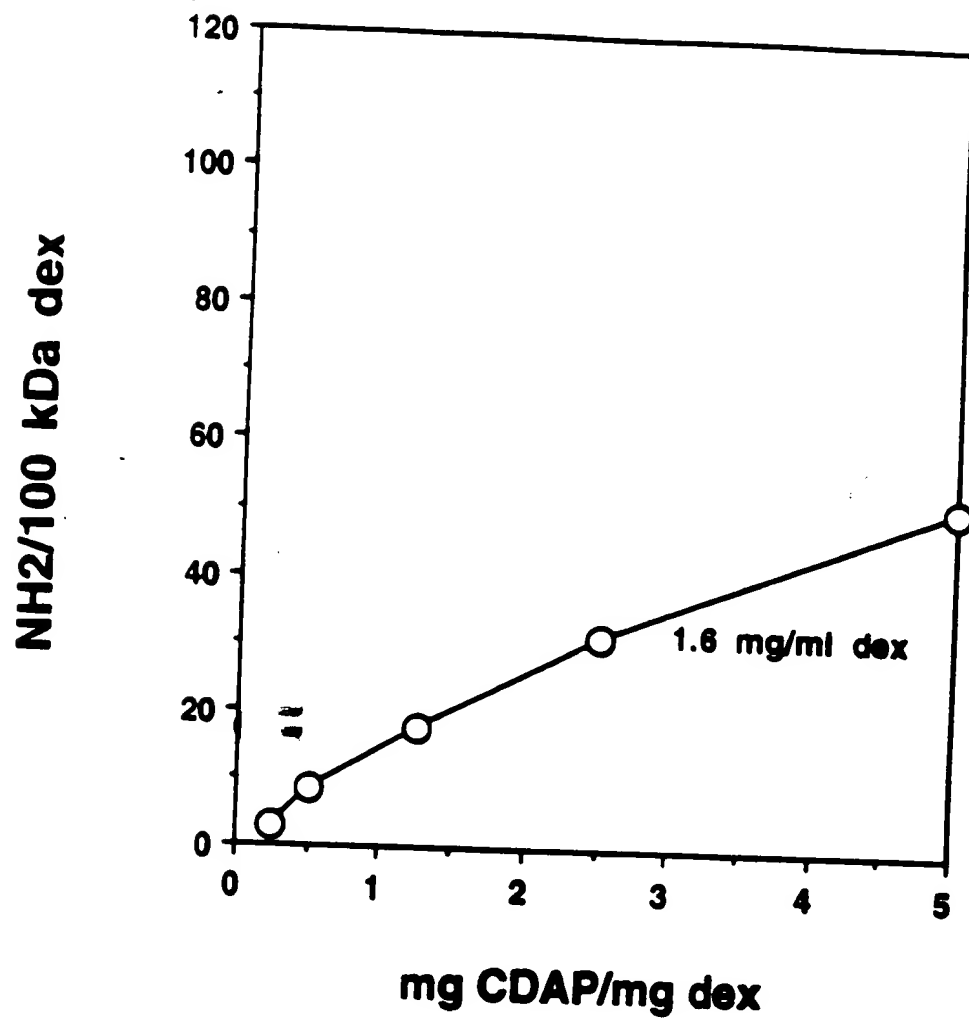
424/194-1
PADerivatization of dextran with hexane
diamine with CDAP

Figure 10

● Efficiency % ●
(mole NH₂/mole CDAP)

424/194-1
B

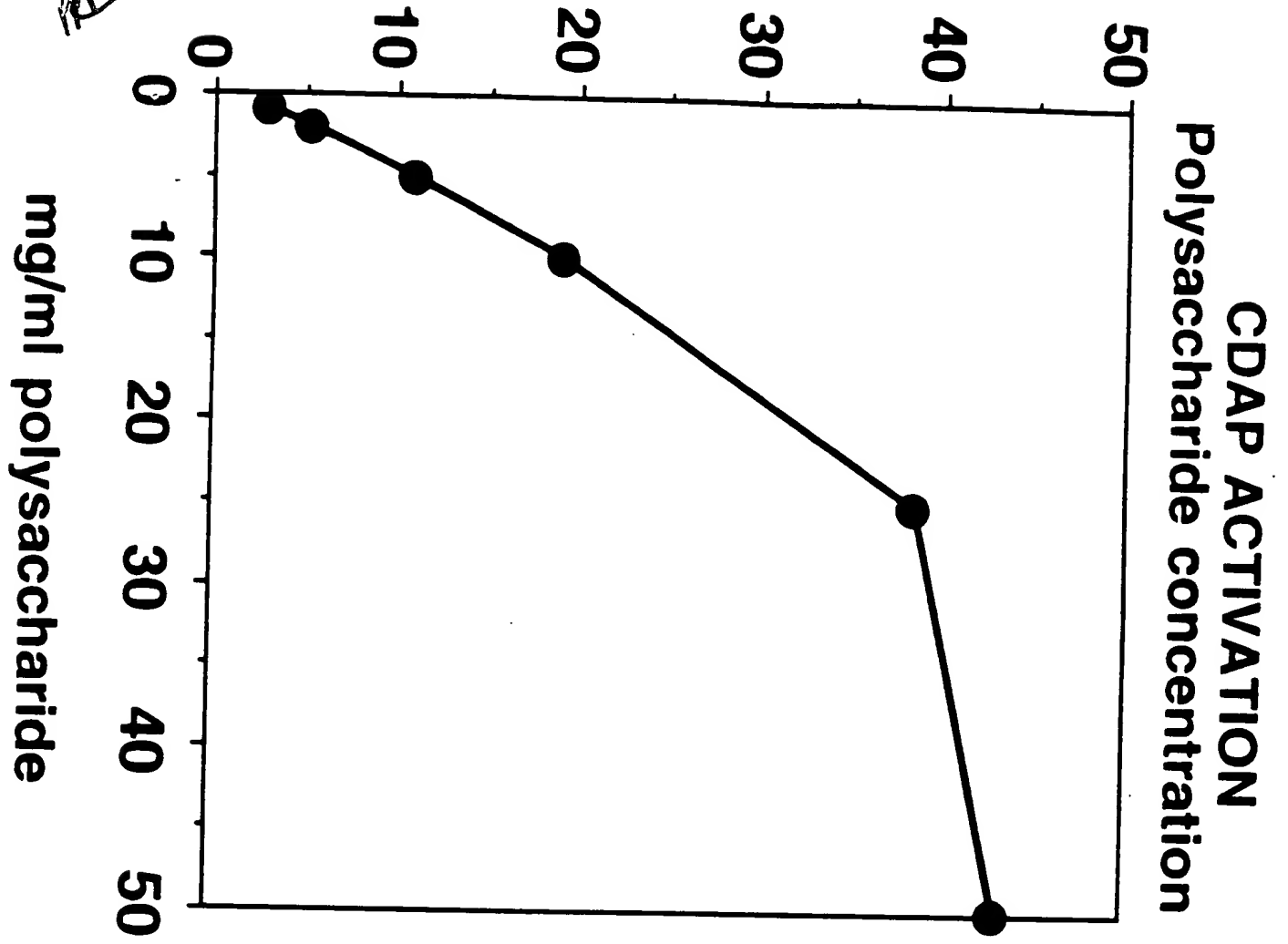


Figure 11

424/194-1
Pb

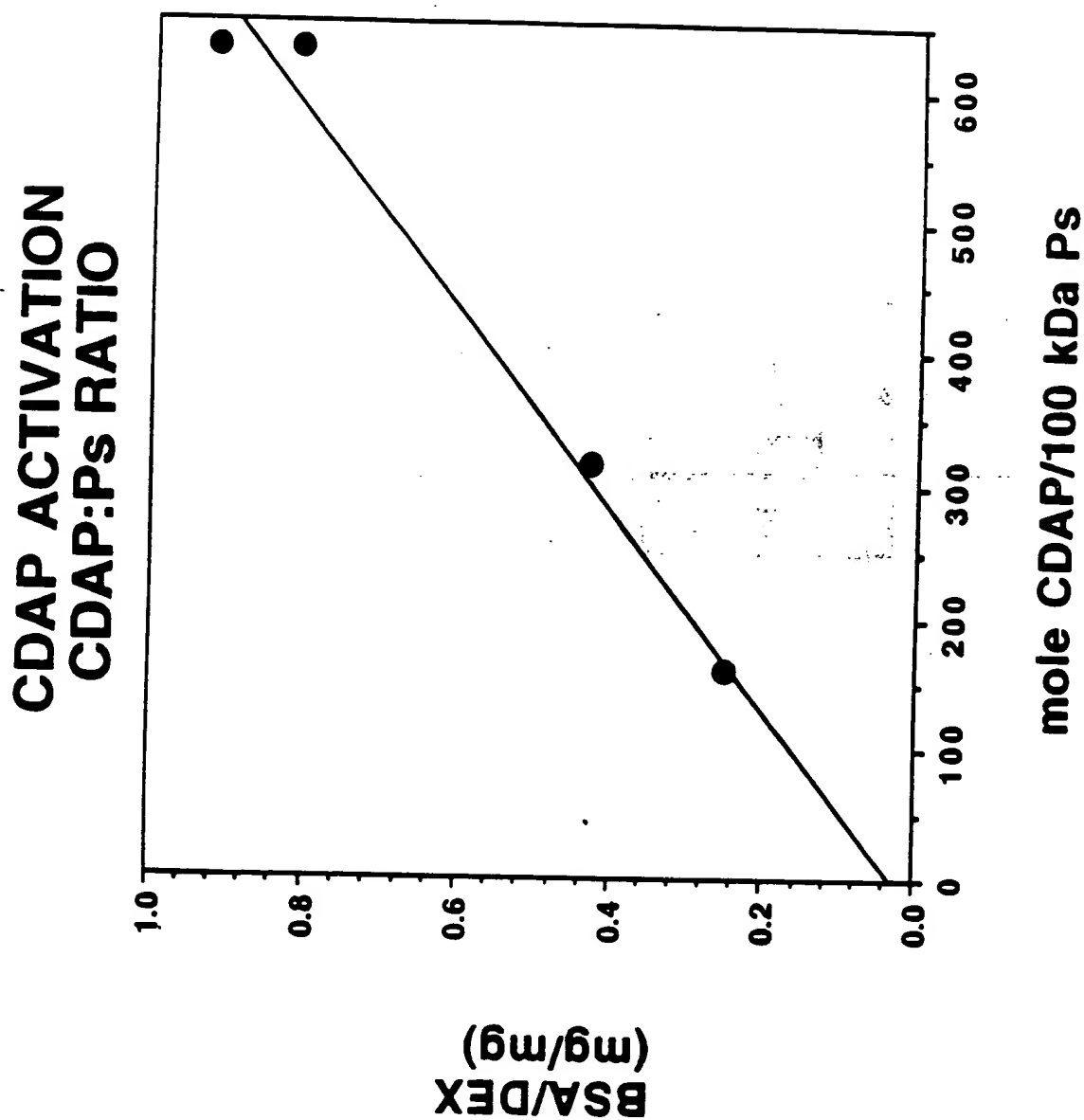
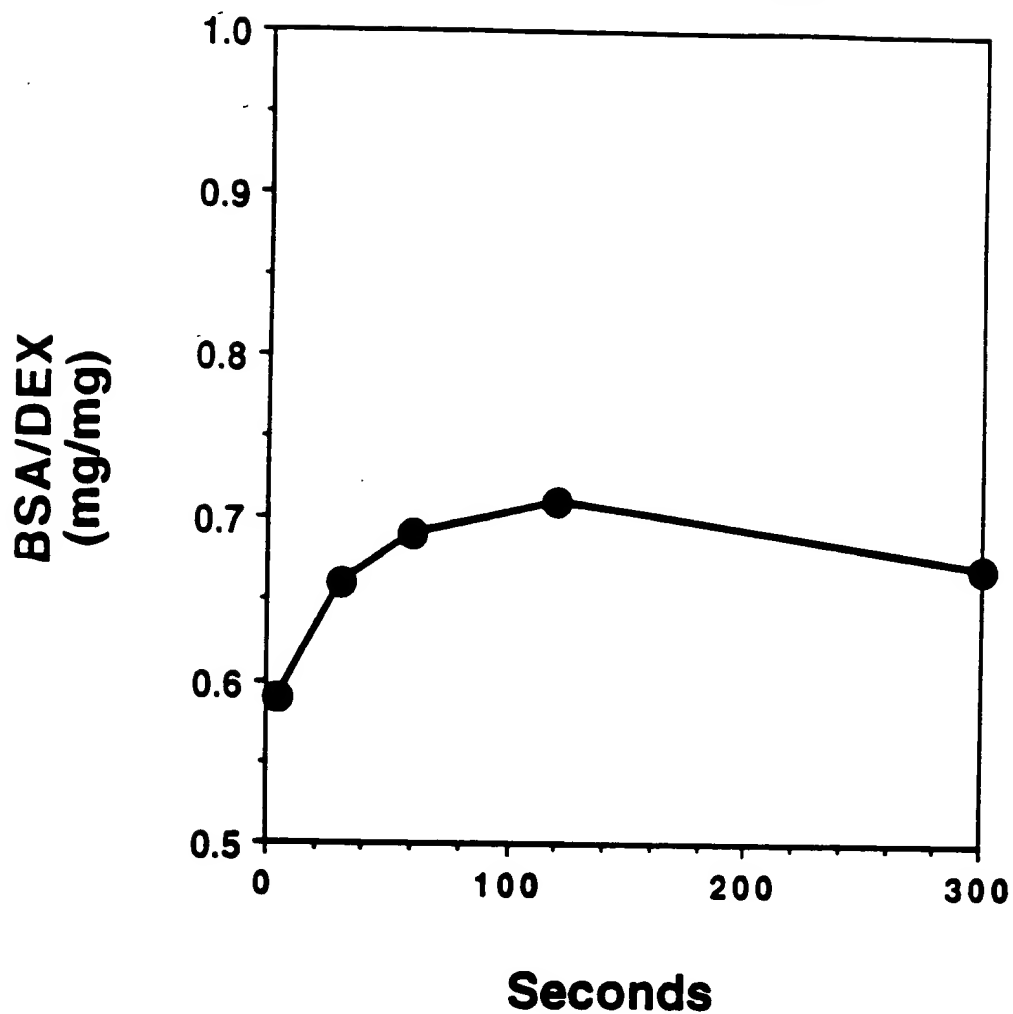


Figure 12

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OPTIMUM CDAP ACTIVATION TIME



TEA @ 30 seconds
BSA added 5-300 seconds later

Figure 13

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Stability of CDAP in water

This experiment indicates that CDAP is stable in water. The reaction commences with the addition of the polysaccharide and the increase in pH.

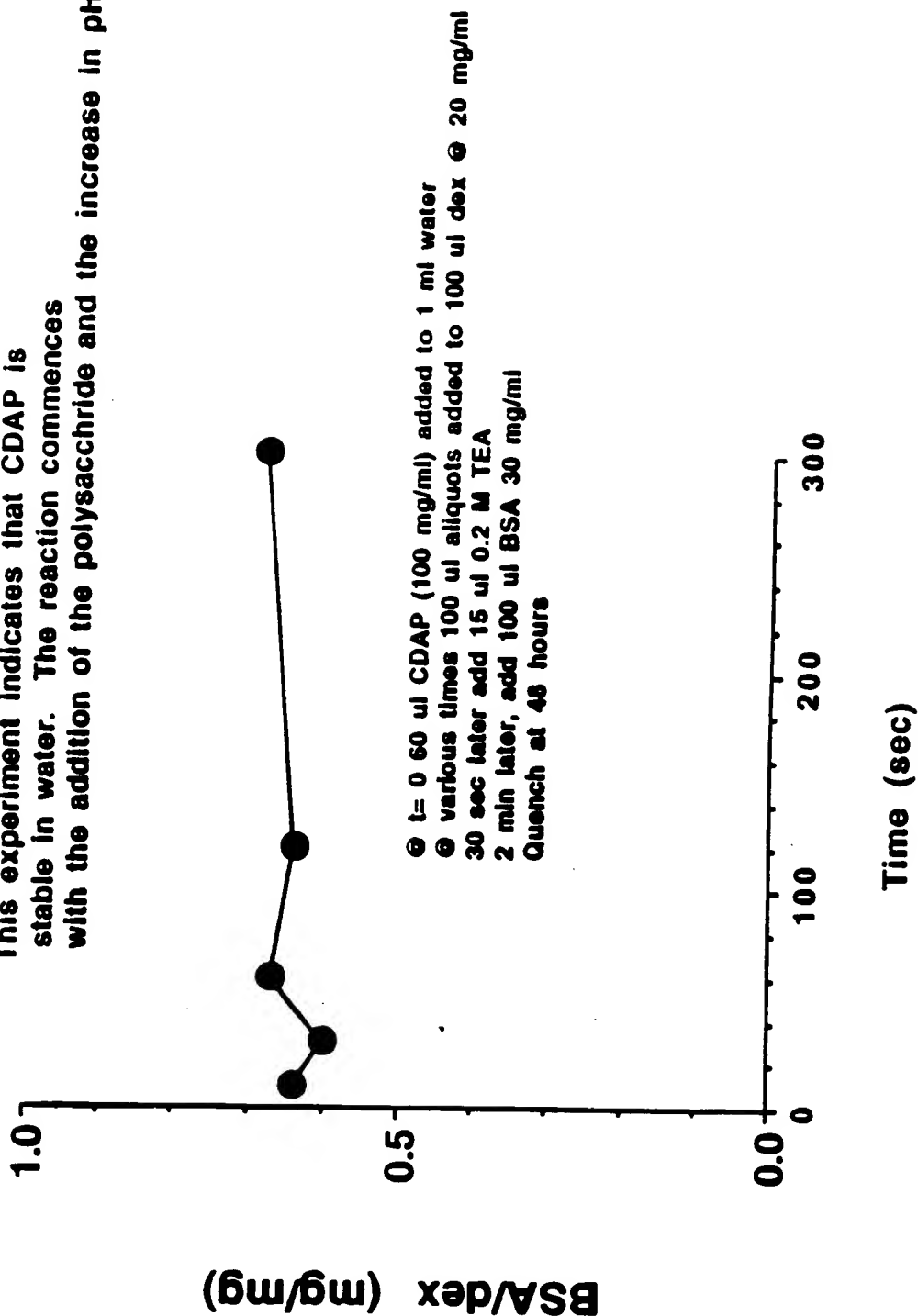


Figure 14

Kinetics of Protein Coupling to CDAP Activated Polysaccharide

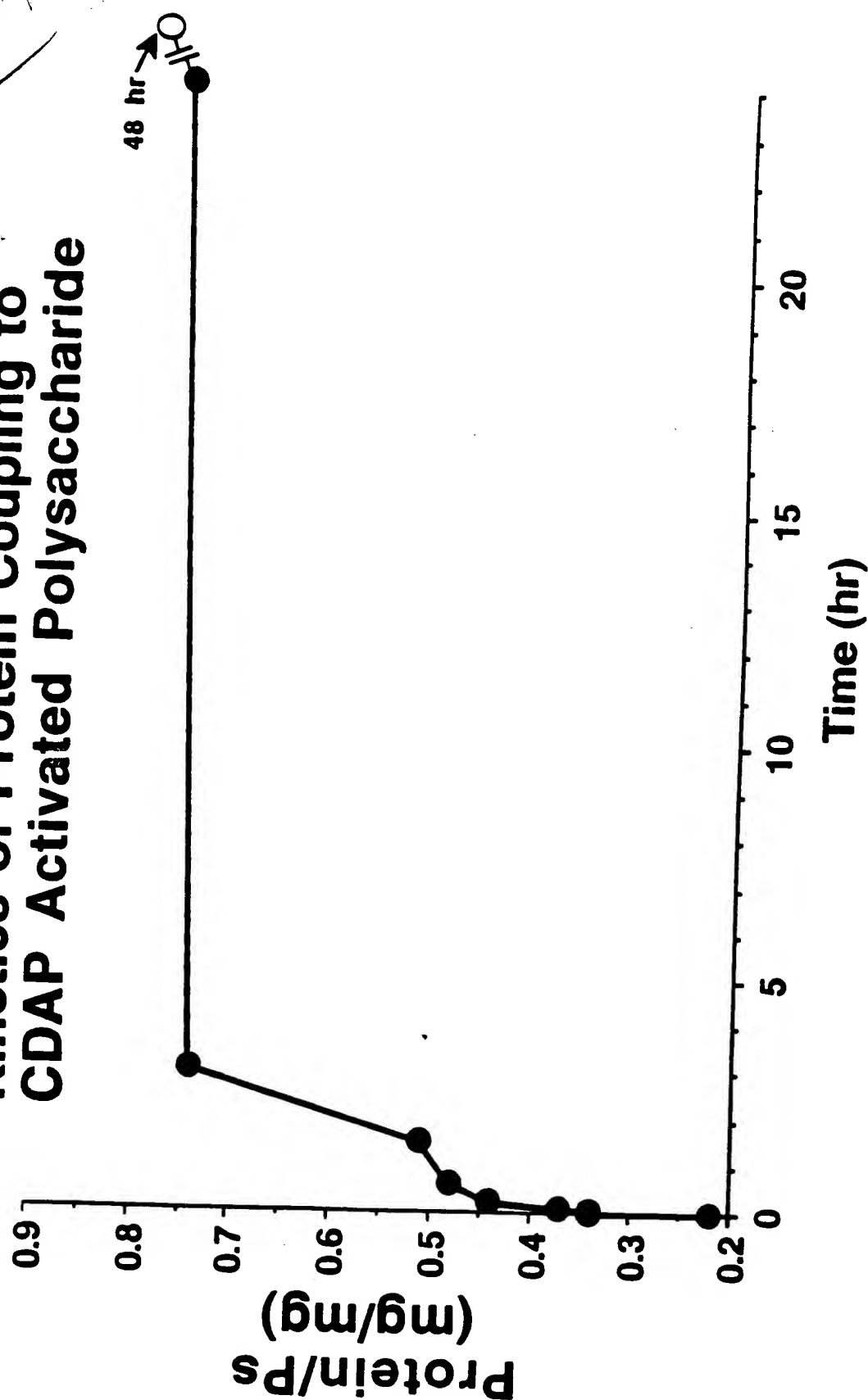


Figure 15

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Effect of pH on CDAP activation and
direct conjugation BSA dex.
315 CDAP/100K dex; 2 mg BSA/mg dex
BSA @ 9 mg/ml

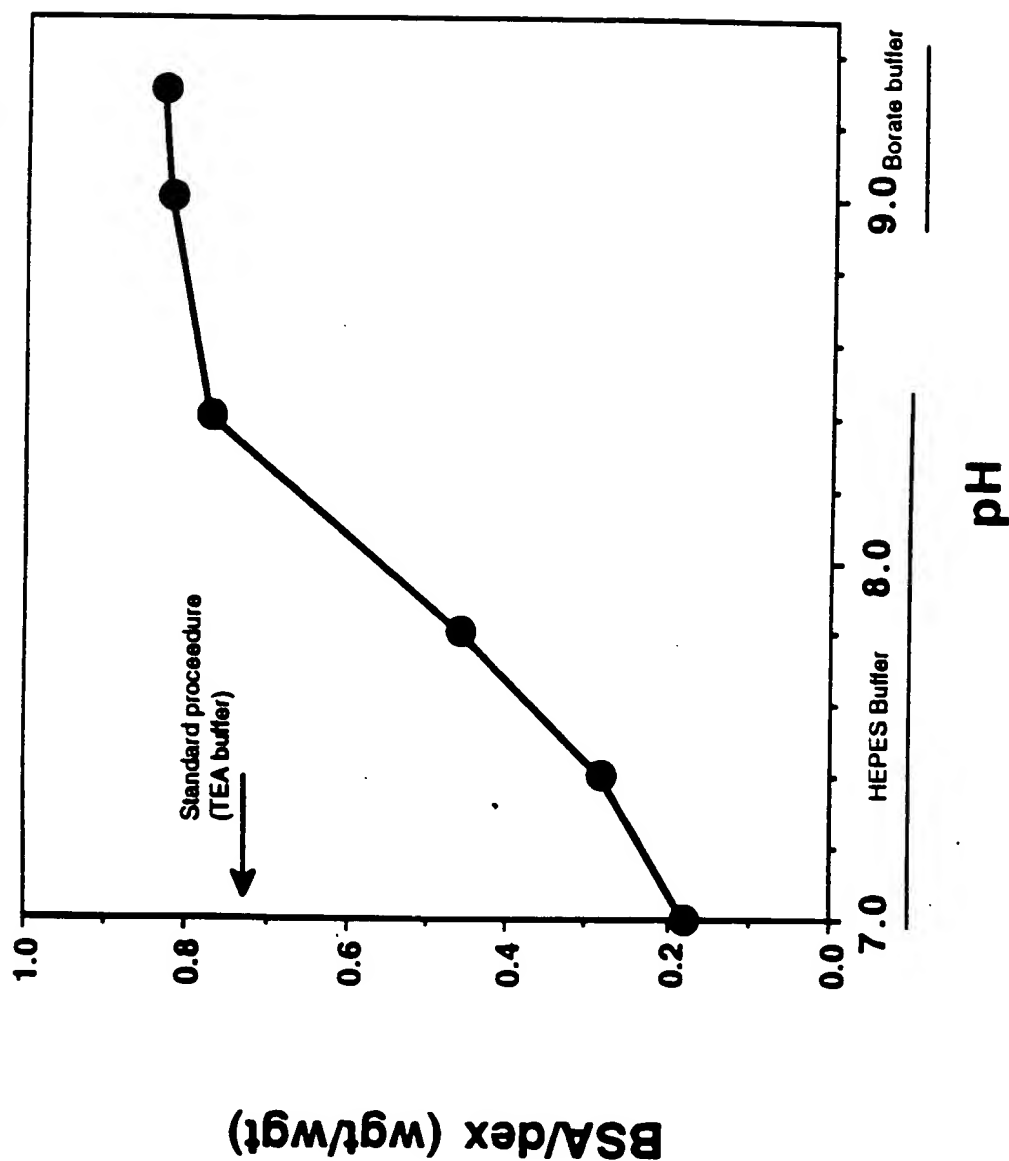


Figure 16

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pH of protein conjugation

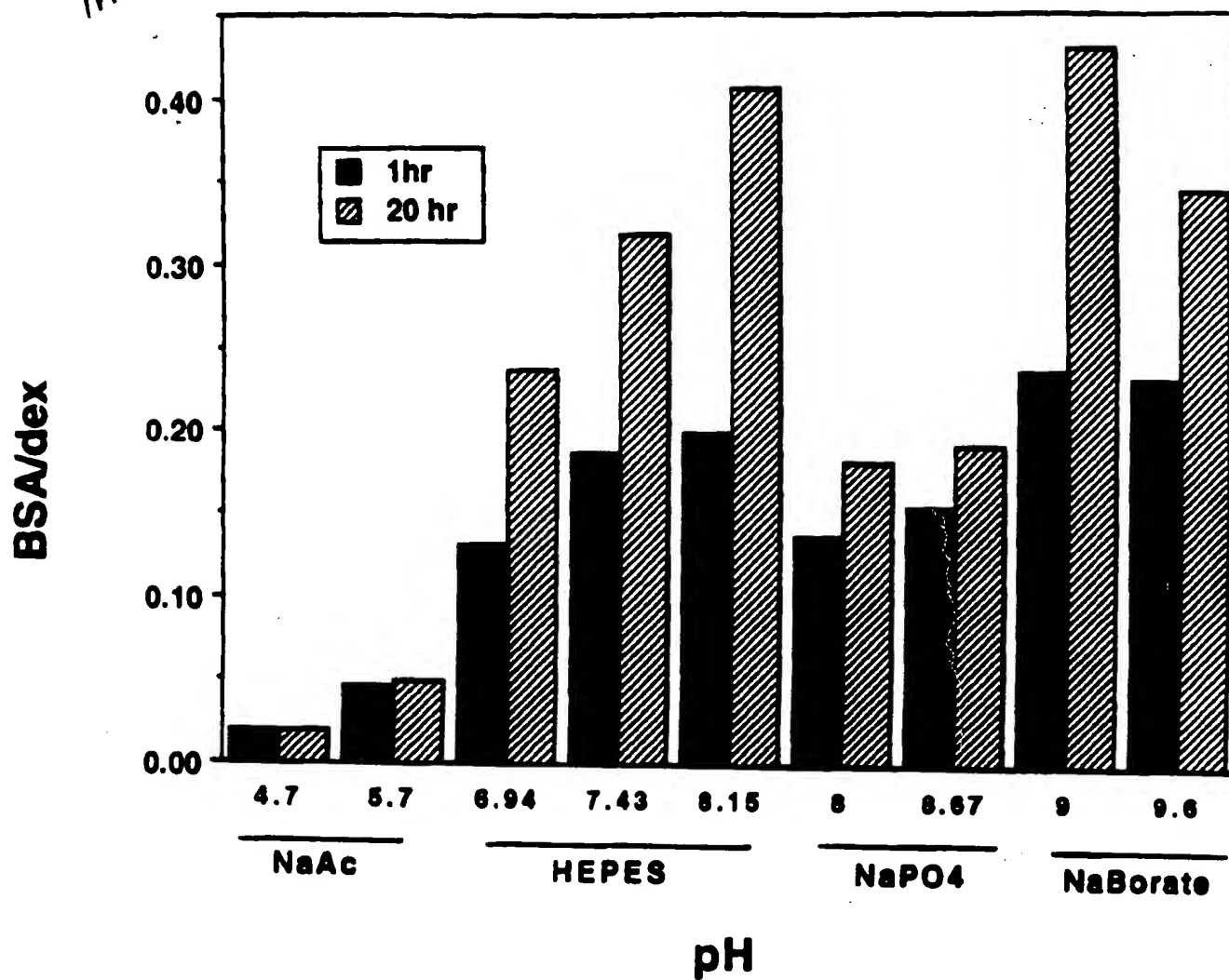


Figure 17